

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

EMILY ROBINSON, Publishing Agent.

VOL. 7--NO. 27.

SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO, MARCH 20, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 339.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

Published every Saturday, at Salem, Col. Co., O.

TERMS.—\$1.50 per annum in advance.
\$1.75 per annum if paid within the first six months of the subscriber's year.
\$.00 per annum, if payment be delayed beyond six months.

We occasionally send numbers to those who are not subscribers, but who are believed to be interested in the dissemination of anti-slavery truth, with the hope that they will either subscribe themselves, or use their influence to extend its circulation among their friends.

Communications intended for insertion, should be addressed to MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor, or to EMILY ROBINSON, Publishing Agent.

THE BUGLE.

We Labor not in Vain.

Richard D. Webb of Dublin, Communicates the following, to the Liberator; it is from a work entitled "The Creed of Christendom," by William Rathbone Gregg.

"The hope of success, not the hope of reward, should be our stimulating and sustaining might. Our object, not ourselves, should be our inspiring thought. The labors of philanthropy are comparatively easy when the effect of them, and their reward upon ourselves, are immediate and apparent. But this can rarely be, unless where the field of our exertions is narrow, and ourselves the only or the chief laborers. In the more frequent cases, where we have to join our efforts to those of thousands of others to contribute to the carrying forward of a great cause,—merely to till the ground or sow the seed for a very distant harvest, or to prepare the way for the future advent of some great amendment,—the amount which each man has contributed to the achievement of ultimate success, the portion of the prize which justice should assign to each as his special production, can never be accurately ascertained. Perhaps few of those who have labored, in the patience of secrecy and silence, to bring about some political or social change, which they felt convinced would ultimately prove of vast service to humanity, may live to see the change effected, or the anticipated good flow from it. Few still will be able to pronounce what respectable weight their several efforts contributed to the advancement of the change desired. And deserving doubts will therefore often creep in upon minds in which religion is not wholly swallowed up by earnestness, as to whether, in truth, their exertions had any influence whatever,—whether, in aid and subterfuge, they have not been the mere fly upon the wheel. With many men, these doubts are fatal to active effort. To counteract them, then, we must labor to elevate and purify our motives, as well as sedulously cherish the conviction,—assuredly a true one,—that in this world there is no such thing as effort thrown away, that 'in all labor there is profit,' that all sincere exertion in a righteous and unselfish cause is necessarily followed, in spite of all apparent contrary, by an appropriate and proportionate success,—that an honest cast upon the waters can be wholly lost,—that no seed planted in the ground can fail to fructify in due time and measure; and that however we may, in moments of despondency, be apt to doubt not only whether our cause shall triumph, but whether we shall have contributed to its triumph,—there is One who has not only seen every exertion we have made, but who can assign the exact degree in which each soldier has assisted to gain the victory over social evil. The Augean stables of the world,—the accumulated uncleanness and misery of centuries—require a mighty river to cleanse them thoroughly away. Every drop we contribute adds to swell that river and augment its force in a degree appreciable by God, though not by man; and he whose zeal is deep and earnest will not be over-anxious that his individual drop should be distinguishable amid the mighty mass of cleansing and fertilizing waters; far less that, for the sake of distinction, it should flow in ineffective singleness away. He will not be careful that his name should be inscribed upon the mite which he casts into the treasury of God. It should suffice each of us to know, that if we have labored with purity of purpose—in any good cause, we must have contributed to its success; that the degree in which we have contributed is a matter of infinitely small concern; and still more, that the consciousness of having so contributed, however obscurely and unnoticed, should be our sufficient; if our sole reward. Let us cherish this faith; it is a duty. He who sows and reaps is a good laborer, and worthy of his hire. But he who sows what shall be reaped by others, who know not and seek not of the sower, is a laborer of a tumbler order, and worthy of a tumbler's reward."

CAN'T COME BACK.—We see it stated in several of our exchanges, that W. W. Findlay, a colored man, formerly of Covington in this state, proposes to return to the state for the purpose of inducing a greater emigration of free blacks to Liberia. Of course he can not come into Indiana. The colonization folks of this state have concluded that the free blacks of Indiana do not need to be enlightened on the subject of emigration to Liberia, especially by a colored person, they having prohibited by the 13th Article of the Constitution, all such from visiting the state.—*Ind. T. Democrat.*

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—The Methodist Convention adjourned sine die, last night, at a late hour. It passed a resolution petitioning the General Conference for lay representation, and opposed to any alteration of the Episcopacy and itinerancy of the church.

Rachel Parker—Kidnapping.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Star.

WASHINGTON, March 4th, 1852.

Subsequent events have fully confirmed the importance which I attributed, nearly at the time of their occurrence, to the daring and villainous crime of the kidnapping of Rachel Parker, a free colored citizen and native of Pennsylvania, and the murder of Joseph C. Miller, of Chester County, by whose alleged connivance the unfortunate girl was abducted. It is now proved beyond a doubt that Miller was murdered under circumstances of treachery and deliberate cruelty rarely paralleled. The leader of the band of kidnappers, and probably the contriver of the actual perpetrator of the murder is McCreary, a mail contractor, it is said, in the Federal Government. There has been a singular darkness and mystery about this transaction, or rather the proceedings in regard to it in Maryland. The freedom of Rachel Parker was not feebly disputed, yet she lies like a felon in the jail of Baltimore, with a prospect that she will be sold into slavery to pay the expense of her imprisonment. It is not denied that McCreary led the band of ruffians who took the woman from her home, yet the Governor of Maryland treats with cool contempt the requisition of Gov. Johnson for his surrender. I hesitate not to say that the pretended examination of that miscreant before magistrates in Baltimore terminated in a manner to indicate that their only purpose was to shield him from the legal consequences of the outrage. The proofs of the crime, and of his participation in it could not be suppressed; yet when his guilt was clearly established, they admitted the testimony of his accomplices, evidently prepared to show that Miller, with whom the young woman lived in Pennsylvania, had demanded her to them as a fugitive slave, and had sold her to them for two hundred dollars, the price of blood; and that he had assisted them to capture her. What if he had, how could that effect the question of her freedom or the crime of "kidnapping"? It was a sickening story. It was far worse, it was a painful confession with which I fear the act, and then, how came Miller in Baltimore? The motive to his murder shall be plain enough. The murderers knew well that the moment he reached a place of safety, he would expose both the kidnapping and the perjury. But how he was induced to go there remains to be developed.

There is nothing surprising in the conduct of either Gov. Lowe or Gov. Bigler.—The latter has to win his spurs in the service of slavery, and he is doing it by not following up the requisition of Gov. Johnson in the capture of Miller, &c., &c. And as to the Governor of Maryland, on the very day after the abduction of Rachel Parker, he threatened Pennsylvania, in his annual message, with a state of border war, to be carried on by precisely such acts as those of McCreary and his confederates. The pretext for this quasi declaration of war, and its actual prosecution, is the effort in which Governor Bigler lost his life. That effort, that chance medley, as the law terms it, occurred not from an invasion of Maryland by armed Pennsylvanians, but because armed Marylanders attempted to take the law of the United States into their own hands on the soil of Pennsylvania.

And now let all haters of "niggers" take notice that Miller was not a "nigger." He was a peaceable white citizen of Pennsylvania. He was not even an abolitionist or an anti-compromise man. His death is one of those "horrors of a border civil war" so coolly presented by Gov. Lowe to the contemplation of your citizens. Shall it be suffered to pass without the notice of your State Authorities? It is a serious question.

On a second reading of the resolution passed by one house of your Legislature, on Rachel Parker's case, I observe that it refers only to the ascertainment of her freedom.—It blinks altogether the offence against the peace and dignity of Pennsylvania, of far greater importance, in my judgment, than her personal freedom. It seems to me that if Gov. Lowe's doctrines, and his conduct also, be acquiesced in by Pennsylvania, she might as well quietly annex herself to Maryland, and declare at once the jurisdiction of that state extended over her.

Democracy on the Compromise.

The recent State Convention of the Democracy of Indiana, adopted the following resolution on the Compromise.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the common sentiment of the people of Indiana sustains and indorses, in their general tenor and intention, each and all of that series of Acts of Congress, commonly known as the Compromise measures; that it recognizes, in their success, an earnest of security and perpetuity to our glorious Union; and that it regards our present tranquility, after dangerous sectional heart-burnings as the best evidence of the wisdom and prudence of these measures, and the best proof that they should, under no pretence be disturbed.

BLOOD MONEY.—The rulers of Maryland appear to be much in the condition of those in Jerusalem, who were called upon to dispose of certain "dirty pieces of silver" they don't know what to do with it. The Baltimore Sun says: "The Washington Telegraph complains that the police officers of that city, who spent much time and money, and perilled their lives in the arrest of Chaplin, and the slaves he attempted to carry off, have not been paid for their services, and asks what has become of the \$19,000 forfeited bail of Chaplin. For the information of our contemporary we may state that the whole amount has been paid over to the proper authorities of Maryland, and \$18,500 of it deposited in the State Treasury."

A Faithful Witness.

We have received, in pamphlet form, "An Address before the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society, at its Annual Meeting, Dec. 7th, 1851, by Thomas T. Stone. Published by request." For its author, we cherish the profoundest regard and the warmest friendship, as one of the purest and truest witnesses for God, in any age or country. The whole discourse is so admirable, that we would lay it all before our readers, if we had room. We can give, this week, only its concluding portion.—*Liberator.*

"I have not finished; but I must relieve your attention. People of Salem! as one of your number happy to have lived with you so long, with whom I should have been happy, as I said, to die; these words, or rather better words than these, words greater, holier, of divine life and power than I can speak, I felt that I could gladly utter before I ceased to be with you. They have long been growing in my heart. I thought them with me from my distant retirement. I have tried as far as I could, to convey them to other souls. I trust that they will only become more vital, more effective, more prolific, in my future ministrations, to which I may be called. If these fail, then all things fail. If these are false, then the universe is false; if these are evil, then there is no such thing as good; nay, if these are unchristian, then men are faithless and the world is without a God. Politicians, degrading the noble name, may continue to redouble their efforts and their tyrannies; Preachers, abandoning the Temple of the Father for the synagogues of sects and denominations and parties, may proclaim baseest deeds and laws holy; nations, apostate from God and Truth, may be false and cruel still; but the Word of the Highest is above them all. The tumbler of partisan conflict, the discords of sects, the material interests of states and confederacies, pass away with the seasons in which they rise, and swell, and fall; the questions which agitate our times will lose themselves in oblivion or in still graver problems; but the one great problem will survive; whether God, in the universe and in the heart, shall be confessed absolute supreme, and his law of love and justice to all his children shall be fulfilled; or human passions and interests, expressed by majorities and enacted in statutes, shall hold dominion; this, if question at all, is perennial. For our country, the crisis, the judgment, is already presented. It cannot be escaped. Private citizens and public representatives, preachers and churchmen, courts, legislatures, congresses, all are summoned by the trumpet tones, now reaching the very pulpits, to stand out and appear in the trial which none can avoid, in which character is becoming transparent.—Brethren! Sisters! Let us greet this coming of the Lord. With heart, with voice, with hand, let us enter into the strife, firm in his strength, joyous in his love, serene in his peace. The work is his; faithfully let us do it; him let us worship in fulfilling it. Freedom, Verne, God! Herein our inspiration and our undying trust. Brethren! Sisters! Accept these, my best words of service and of cheer. The Spirit hallow you with its everlasting benediction! Fare ye well!"

For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill. Price, 12 1/2 cents.

From the New York Tribune.

Slave Catching by Conscience.

Rev. Orville Dewey, Chaplain to the Washington Navy Yard, winds up a recently published lecture as follows:

"Upon the ground of a reflective conscience I endeavor to place myself; and these points are very clear to me.

"Firstly, That the immediate emancipation of the southern slaves would not be right; they are not prepared for freedom, nor do they generally desire it.

"Secondly, That till this event takes place, it would be fatal to that order of things, fatal to our peace and Union, for us to hold them free and irremovable the moment they touch our soil.

"Thirdly, That, therefore, there must be some kind of Fugitive Slave Law. And, fourthly, That the present law is not more stringent than its predecessor; that it contains no new features of intolerable tyranny, such that it must be rejected on this account; that it is not rejected on this account, but because any effective bill would be disliked and resisted."

If the Rev. Doctor's reflective conscience is to make these points clear to him, we can only say that he must have a very strong conscience or a very weak reasoning faculty, for the one seems to have the other at a great advantage. Let us look at the matter a little on the ground of common sense and common humanity. Our four points are:

1. That if the emancipation of the mass of southern slaves would be wrong, because they are not prepared for freedom and don't want it, the inference is plain that those who are not only prepared for it and want it, but actually achieve it, have the most absolute and irrefragable right so to do, and that ordinary human sentiments and the dictates of the Christian religion command us solemnly to respect that right.

lost chattels, even when they know where they are; the difficulty and the expense are more than the merchandise is worth. And our peace and Union don't seem to suffer from it.

3. If a slave catching statute be necessary, in order to carry out an unfortunate and not creditable provision of the Constitution, so much the greater the need that it should be so framed as to render it humanly impossible that no person legally free should ever be sent into slavery by its operation.

4. Whether the present law is worse than its predecessor is not the question, but whether it is one fit to be made. Mr. Webster, a high judicial authority,—has substantially said it is not, because it does not provide for a jury trial. If any law would be disliked, how much more such a one as this?

It will be seen that our four points differ essentially from those of Dr. Dewey. How far his apology for slave catching,—next to slave stealing the most brutal, mean, and inhuman business in the world,—if creditable either to his conscience, his understanding or his religious profession, we do not undertake to decide.

Congress.

This body has been filling for some years in the respect of the American people. A class of legislators for the nation, who are not fit first to govern themselves cannot expect to have any influence over their constituents. To maintain character, bearing, and debate, there have been men both in the Senate and the House, who have disgraced the nation, and themselves, in the latter were possible. Who that recollects the former dignified bearing of the Senate, can forget the advent of Foote, of Mississippi, with his vulgar dictatorial, and even rudely behavior, his stumpy speech manners, and his obvious ignorance and presumption. That body was once deliberative. What is it now? Look at the recent attack of Clemens upon Rhet, and see the multitude lingering after the speeches, hoping in blood-thirstiness of spirit that a duel would be the agreeable consequence and termination of Senatorial debate. Read the language used by the disputants, and then decide upon the character of a body, which can permit and encourage such things. To do Mr. Rhet justice, we would say, however, in passing, that mistaken and hopelessly, and unsoundly ultra as he is, he exhibited much personal dignity and religious fear.

Look at the House. See lately the disgusting attack of Sumner upon Mr. Giddings, in which the former allowed himself to sink to the level of street blackguardism. Look at the general character of the House of Representatives, their applause and delight at gross and vulgar personalities, their practical denial of all sacred and holy principles and truths. Look at the City of Washington—the head quarters of political wire pullers, and knaves. The poison of slavery is in its air, its society and principles. Many on and saviors are its presiding deities, the very deities of the nation at present. What are the consequences? Look into Congress and see. There are the advocates of money and tariff willing to sacrifice everything to their god, and the advocates of slavery willing to sacrifice everything to their god, while freedom, justice, and humanity are mocked out of sight, or trampled under foot. The amenities, the courtesies of life, the struggles for truth and national equity, the jealous sense of national honor and national character—these have long since departed from the halls of Congress. In their stead are political and personal strife, a dead conservatism, a dead faith, a dead morality. He was once considered a patriot, who adhered to the everlasting right, who feared God, and tried to keep his commandments. The patriot of Congress, and this day, is the compromiser. Our God, if we worship ought, may be politics, while the fear of slavery and slaveholders is more potent than that of God. Alas! the days are indeed evil.

The change, however, is not far distant. Two mighty, but evil spirits, are first to be cast out of the body politic, already convulsed by the tormenting throes of the departing fiends. Slavery and mammon are to be driven forth by the spirit of Liberty, ere our nation, clothed in its right mind, shall be able to sit at the feet of righteousness and truth.—*Essex Co. Freeman.*

Female Slavery.

Eight hundred women applied to the Philadelphia Provident Society during one day last week for work. They offered to make shirts for ninepence each.—[Exchange Paper.

What a wondrous commentary have we here upon the existing order of society! Yet we are a very Christian people, and pride ourselves upon the immense amount of money annually raised for the support of Christianity, as though the maintenance of a mere theological dogma, which distracts by its sectarianism and impoverishes by its avarice to gratify a spirit of ostentation, could really benefit the starving poor! We marvel not that this multitude of suffering women are compelled to drudge for so contemptible a pittance; for how can it be otherwise when people are willing to support drones to the neglect of the really useful and deserving? With what degree of truth is it constantly said that Christianity benefits the condition of woman, when, in one day only and in but one Christian city, eight hundred women testify their willingness to work for perhaps twelve or fifteen hours, or longer, for the paltry pittance of twelve and a half cents!

While such proof as this exists, of the galling slavery to which the female poor are subjected in this Christian country, the less that is said of the practical influence of Christianity in improving their condition, the better will Christians appear; since they will show by their silence, that to oppression they do not add insult.—*Investigator.*

Noble Sentiments.

The following extract is from the *Demokratischer Völkchen*, a German paper recently established in New York, and conducted with marked ability. The editors are thoroughly Anti-Slavery in their views, and hold forth against the "Compromise" in strong terms.

"On the 12th inst. Samuel Williams, a colored preacher was arranged before the United States District Court, in Philadelphia, charged with the crime of having notified the fugitive slaves of Gosuch of the danger which threatened them from the man-hunting-union-saving gentlemen.

When American citizens are slaughtered like beasts by a despotic Islands Governor, the national honor keeps silence in Washington. When the English Government effects some arrangement for the benefit of the colored people in its colonies, then the national honor in Washington raises a great outcry for an explanation.

Slavery is the central point and the most vulnerable spot in the national honor, as is understood at Washington.

When despotism in Europe spreads its more and more, when even England, the so-called freest nation in Europe, prepares itself to conclude a covenant with despotism, when the Kosack power crosses the Vistula and presses forward to the Atlantic. Then, the Union is not in danger. But, when a fugitive slave from the South is notified of a threatening Compromise, then is the Union in danger, and the man who in evil ed in it such a manner, is naturally arraigned before the Union's tribunal on a charge of "high treason."

When a European continental system threatens the whole commerce of America,—when the prospect appears, that the despot of Europe will take such measures, that the United States will not export to the amount of \$172,000,000 and collect \$50,000,000 of revenue, annually, because European despotism has proscribed them the men at Washington raised their credulous eyes to the blue heaven of political neutrality, and pray fervently,—Thou do we venerate! In thee do we put our trust!

But when a cotton planter in the South finds a piece of his property in human flesh missing, then a great pance howl is heard in the land: "Oh, holy slavery! Oh, divine mother of the Union! forgive us our sins! Oh, heavenly compromise, save us from destruction!"

And the more surely to appease the god, "union's" men propose that new addresses of homage and submission be presented to him, and that Congress, the Priest the nation, should adopt this formula of Faith:—"There is no god but Slavery and the compromise and the Fugitive Slave Law is his prophet."

There are in the United States in this cradle of liberty—this model nation—this pious church-going people—this assuim of the oppressed—THREE MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY NINE SLAVES—men, women and children on a level with brutes, liable to be sold at auction at any moment when their masters see fit; Members of nearly all the Christian churches vote for laws that hold these people in slavery, and members of nearly all the churches own more or less of these and buy and sell them as slaves in the market like brutes. A priest who owns slaves and buys and sells members of his own church, separating husbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters to meet no more on earth, may travel from one end of the nation to the other, be received by nearly all the churches as a brother in Christ, and admitted to their pulpits as a herald of the cross; Hurrah for Kosuth and Liberty!—*Pleasure Boat.*

KOSUTH AND WAR!—We regret to feel that this champion of Hungarian liberty should not deign to speak a word for the millions of poor degraded slaves in America. Nor do we believe that such a heartless policy will ultimately succeed. God demands right, not policy. But we deplore this war policy, our blood chills at the thought. Where are the peace men? Where are the ministers who come out in great array for war unless they protest against it. We wish liberty to Hungary and to all men, but we deplore all war—May God send peace.—*Free Miss. Visitor.*

HOW NEAR IS HEAVEN.—Christians sometimes look far away to heaven; but that rest is not far off. The clouds that hide the shining world are thin; they are transient, and soon will obscure no more. The journey may end, this hour; one short step may place the Christian in the world of light. One dark hour may hang upon him; but the morning comes and no shade behind it. Day, bright, peaceful and eternal, succeeds it. A pang may be felt for a moment, and then it flies away forever. A conflict, sharp and painful, may continue for a night, but victory, eternal victory, ensues.—How soon, oh! how soon, the Christian's cares are over, his struggling soul at rest, his eyes suffused no more with tears!

Near at hand is the land of his pursuit.—Hope cheers. How glorious the object that hope embraces! How holy its spirit! Who can contemplate the home our heavenly Father is fitting for children, and not feel his soul at thirst for its enjoyment and employment?—Well these delights, the happy clime, these ever verdant plains, are not far distant.

The Mormon Rebellion.

MR. BERNHISEL, the Utah delegate in Congress, discards the rumor of the rebellion of the Mormons, and refers the story to the return of the Judges, which he stoutly places to the credit of their own folly. There is considerable chance of his being in the right; at all events the rumor coming via California, is not very reliable. It has served, however, to set in motion some very interesting speculations. Suppose the Mormons, with their peculiar institutions, in their peculiar valley, should set up for themselves and defy the United States, what would be the consequence? Must they be subdued? could they be subdued? would they be? Would the game be worth the candle? These were very curious and interesting questions. A Washington letter writer answering the first question, expresses the opinion that the United States cannot tolerate such a nuisance as the peculiar institutions of the Mormons. He says:

"This Government can never recognize polygamy in one of its territories without shaking the moral sense of the whole people of the Union."

Now this is funny, after what the government, if it is not blinder than a bat, recognizes in one half of this Union. More than three millions of the people of this Union have no more marriage than the denizens of the farm yard have. We should like to see the "moral sense" of the people of the Union which is going to be shocked with a plurality of wives, so far off as Salt Lake Valley, after it is not shocked with the concubinage, prostitution and amalgamation on the Southern plantations and in the Southern kitchens. What the Mormons are doing has a good deal better Scriptural authority, to say the least, than the dogs of our Southern patriarchs—many of whom the moral sense of whole people of the Union stands ready to put into the White House, while they live, and into a whiter house after they die.—*Commonwealth.*

Report of the Massachusetts A. S. Society.

The following is the close of this admirable Report:

OUR FAITH. Nations, as well as individuals, have their successive stages of development. First, that of Faith; next, that of inquiry; and third, that of action. The child takes for granted whatever is told him. By and by, things are seen. And at last, he is impelled to cast about to see what he can do to put them right. In the infancy of nations, the mass of the people accept the institutions they find existing as necessary and perhaps divine. Experience leads them by degrees to doubt their absolute perfection. A sense of abuses, sooner or later, prompts them to seek for remedies. This is the progress of all revolutions. We live in the midst of the second stage of the revolution that is going on around us. After the Revolution of 1776 had been completed by the Constitution of 1787, the people, generally, settled down to accept its own statement of itself. There were doubts and jealousies, in the earlier time, lest the rights of the several States might be infringed upon, on the one hand; and on the other, lest the licentiousness of the common people should render life and property insecure, without the restraint of a strong centralization. Both these forms of fear gradually disappeared. The internal management of the domestic affairs of the States went on well enough, without much molestation from the General Government, and it was found that the general distribution of property, in the Free States, at least, was a sufficient guarantee against Avarice and unenforced laws. And so the nation, as a whole, grew to be content to receive the flatteries of their Fourth of July orators as current coin, and to believe themselves the most free, enlightened, independent and magnificent people on the face of the earth.

This was the state of the public mind a quarter of a century ago. Mr. Monroe's "Era of Good feeling" was then begun. By the very simple process of shutting their eyes to what they did not wish to see, and opening them very wide to all that gratified their vanity and fed their self-esteem, the American People were in a very brautic state of mind. It is no wonder that they flew into such a rage with Garrison and the early Abolitionists for waking them from their blissful dream. Who would like to be told that they were the subjects of a loathsome malady, that was sapping their strength, undermining their constitution and turning their beauty to ashes, when Mr. Webster and Mr. Everett, and multitudes of logicians besides, had convinced them that they were in the enjoyment of the most robust health and rejoicing strength? Their philosophy was that it was not the existence of an evil, but its being talked about, that was to be dreaded.

"As the owner of a foul disease
To keep it from divulging, lets it feed
Even on the path of life."

But it was in vain to be angry. The fact had been stated. The necerous place was pointed out; the only radical cure indicated; the second stage of inquiry and investigation was fairly begun. Ever since that time the matter of Slavery has been perpetually before the eyes of the nation. They have not been able to wink it out of sight. It would obtrude itself into Congress and into Churches. It unsettled members of the one and of the other, and perplexed the chief priests and the rulers equally.

Now the Abolitionists are not, as yet, a popular body of men. They are not generally well spoken of. But, whatever may be their infirmities, or their shortcomings, they have done one thing. They have set the American people a-thinking. Yea, more; they have set them quarrelling. A most necessary condition for people to pass through

Letter from Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 8th, 1852.

To the Editor of The Bugle:—I have been thinking for some time, of telling you something about Baltimore, and her doings; but many circumstances beyond my control, have prevented me. But indignation now forces itself above circumstances: Indignation for acts so mean and unprincipled, and so disgraceful to a city professing to be at least civilized.

The Hutchinsons are now here, charming numbers who flock to hear their most enrapturing songs, but some over off-dious bodies, desiring to show off their willingness to do the dirty work of the vulgar crowd, notices, advising the Hutchinsons to go and hear the *Abolitionists*!—saying that they have been prime movers in the cause, and are going to sing that kind of song, although they honor the Hutchinsons, for all abolitionists are considered here in the eyes of the community.

In relation to the Rachel Parker case, nothing doing; it has been postponed. Mrs. Parker, the mother-in-law of Mr. Schoolcraft, and the daughter of the girl Rachel, went to the jail, and swore she could not find a jury in Baltimore to do her justice, so that the trial was transferred to the County Court, and the case will be set for a jury of slaveholders. Justice was also delayed till the middle of April, so that the Pennsylvania farmers, who were to leave their farms to come and attend to the calls of justice.

Those who wish to dispute the oath of so old a city, would think that one so near her, should also have some problem that her oath must be kept a few years, ought to be kept. But she has placed a stigma upon herself or Baltimore, which, I will repeat to you, though it certainly strikes with honor, the thought, that out of 1852, there is not a single one of them twelve hundred. So-called society this. Altho' many have a right to answer for, I cannot say I am not a little bit of a Quaker, but it is quite true that far as it is every one's business, while longer, it is not knowing what might be.

Slavery is not carried on here to some extent, it is in many places; but Baltimore is a Southern City, and will gradually become more and more so, as the South, as the question of freedom for the black man, becomes more and more agitated, unless some humane revolutionist. But he is as much a slaveholder as his slave on here; and it is not his place, to pierce her heart, and she is very true. O, it makes me sad to think she might be, would she but find the meaning of her name, which is the Eastern part of Massachusetts.

The Pennsylvania Canal is now open for business. Tennessee has passed a \$500 homestead exemption law.

It is somewhat singular that Washington drew his last breath, in the last hour, of the last day, of the last month, of the last year, of the last century.

He expired on Saturday night, at 12 o'clock, Dec. 31, 1799.

"I believe in the equality of man; and I believe that religious duties consist in doing justice, loving mercy, and endeavoring to make our fellow creatures happy."—Thomas Paine.

The "indecency of the weather" which prevented Metropolitan Hall from being more than half filled at the nomination of Daniel Webster, is said to have consisted of "moonshine" and a "moderate thaw."

Hon. Alexander Dineen, several years in Congress from the Cincinnati District, was drowned on 2d inst., while attempting to draw from the water a duck he had shot.

Under date of Washington, March 9, it is stated that the Japan Expedition is also designed to keep an eye on the Sandwich Islands, and been readiness to check any movements which Louis Napoleon or any other foreign power may be disposed to make against that nation.

Jon wanta ravina.—Mr. Rives' census contrast of 1840 cost the people \$132,600. He cleared \$103,000 exactly!—Enough to erect a splendid building and nearly fit it up. The lowest bill for the present census job is \$200,000! The highest \$1,300,000.

A Floating Palace, designed to traverse the Ohio and Mississippi, and to be used as a Circus and Theatre is now nearly completed at Cincinnati. It is two hundred feet long and sixty broad.

Several thousand passengers are now at Panama, awaiting a passage to California. Vessels of every description go crowded to suffocation. An immense amount of suffering both among emigrants and their deserted families, must be the result of this mad passion for gold.

\$5,521,000 of Cigars have been imported into the U. S. the last year. A vast amount to evaporate in smoke.

The expense of taking the 7th census will amount to \$1,500,000 exclusive of the printing.

The bill before Congress to make Land Warrants assignable has been lost in the House—100 to 84.

Virginia has a state debt of nearly twelve millions.

A Post Office has been established at Moultrie on the line of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road, John Fouik, P. M.

The Louisiana Democratic Convention met at New Orleans March 8th, and elected Delegates to the National Convention in favor of Cass.

Henry Clay is out in a letter in favor of Millard Fillmore for the Presidency.

that to seek to enlist the world, whether on this or that of these contending sides, is not the way to save them from the infinite ruin which is impending over them.

This is the argument, and I think it must commend itself to the common sense of my hearers, so long as it shall be admitted that the world is in a perishing state, and that the end of evangelizing it is to convert and save it. Till then, whatever zeal may be shown in propagating sectarian peculiarities will, I cannot but think appear to all, who in this matter have their senses exercised to discover what is congruous and proper, as out of time, out of place, misdirected, misapplied.—Dr. Skinner.

BREVITIES.

The harbors of Buffalo, Cleveland and Sandusky are now free from ice.

Grace Greenwood is going to Europe.

The Liquor Men are sending in numerous remonstrances to Columbus, against any law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks.

The Rail Road supper at the celebration of the opening of the road to Massillon was conducted without intoxicating liquor.

Ucle Tom's Cabin, is to be issued in two volumes, on the 20th inst., by John P. Jewett & Co., Boston.

A planter lost four hundred dollars and ten negroes in a "naïve little game of faro," at Memphis, a few days since.

There have been five constitutions in France during the last forty-eight years.

There are thirty one periodicals in Turkey of which only three are in the Turkish language.

The Czar is establishing Magnetic Telegraphs through the whole empire.

Wheat has been lower this winter in England, than for seventy years before.

Mrs. Mary Howitt has been for some time preparing materials for a hand book of Illustrations of Women in the 19th Century.

The London Illustrated News was stopped on the 29th ult., at the French Post Office.

The Imperial Gazette contains the sentence of Maria Gichweiger, a sear roller, to four months imprisonment in irons, and twenty stripes with rods, for inciting her fellow-laborers to strike for wages.

The Norfolk Herald states that there is not a book bindery in that commercial city of 15,000 inhabitants.

The Kentucky Democratic Convention has decided in favor of Cass.

Mrs. Emma R. Coe is lecturing in the Eastern part of Massachusetts.

The Pennsylvania Canal is now open for business.

Tennessee has passed a \$500 homestead exemption law.

It is somewhat singular that Washington drew his last breath, in the last hour, of the last day, of the last month, of the last year, of the last century.

He expired on Saturday night, at 12 o'clock, Dec. 31, 1799.

"I believe in the equality of man; and I believe that religious duties consist in doing justice, loving mercy, and endeavoring to make our fellow creatures happy."—Thomas Paine.

The "indecency of the weather" which prevented Metropolitan Hall from being more than half filled at the nomination of Daniel Webster, is said to have consisted of "moonshine" and a "moderate thaw."

Hon. Alexander Dineen, several years in Congress from the Cincinnati District, was drowned on 2d inst., while attempting to draw from the water a duck he had shot.

Under date of Washington, March 9, it is stated that the Japan Expedition is also designed to keep an eye on the Sandwich Islands, and been readiness to check any movements which Louis Napoleon or any other foreign power may be disposed to make against that nation.

Jon wanta ravina.—Mr. Rives' census contrast of 1840 cost the people \$132,600. He cleared \$103,000 exactly!—Enough to erect a splendid building and nearly fit it up. The lowest bill for the present census job is \$200,000! The highest \$1,300,000.

A Floating Palace, designed to traverse the Ohio and Mississippi, and to be used as a Circus and Theatre is now nearly completed at Cincinnati. It is two hundred feet long and sixty broad.

Several thousand passengers are now at Panama, awaiting a passage to California. Vessels of every description go crowded to suffocation. An immense amount of suffering both among emigrants and their deserted families, must be the result of this mad passion for gold.

\$5,521,000 of Cigars have been imported into the U. S. the last year. A vast amount to evaporate in smoke.

The expense of taking the 7th census will amount to \$1,500,000 exclusive of the printing.

The bill before Congress to make Land Warrants assignable has been lost in the House—100 to 84.

Virginia has a state debt of nearly twelve millions.

A Post Office has been established at Moultrie on the line of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road, John Fouik, P. M.

The Louisiana Democratic Convention met at New Orleans March 8th, and elected Delegates to the National Convention in favor of Cass.

Henry Clay is out in a letter in favor of Millard Fillmore for the Presidency.

Union School Meeting.

Agreeably to previous adjournment, a meeting was held on Wednesday evening the 17th inst., in the Town Hall of Salem, to consider the question of Union Schools.—Moses D. Gove was called to the chair, and Dr. J. Harris appointed Secretary. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. L. A. Hine of Cincinnati, followed by a Report on the subject, from a Committee previously appointed. The Report was read by Mr. Jacob Heaton. It set forth the general advantages of the Union School system. Gave a synopsis of the law, on the subject, gave in detail the procedure necessary for its adoption, and earnestly recommended the measure to the citizens of Salem. A resolution was then adopted accepting the Report, also continuing the Committee, and instructing them to procure the printing of the Report, and its circulation through the village and township. After which the meeting adjourned to meet again on Saturday evening the 21st inst., for further discussion and action in regard to the measure.

If there are persons who are opposed to this measure, we advise them by all means to be present on that occasion. The friends of the measure, of course will be there. Let the people become acquainted with the provisions of the law, and with its practical working, wherever it has been adopted, and we believe that Salem will at once, by an overwhelming majority, vote for the law, and put it into successful operation. Thus putting the means of a thorough and practical education within the reach of every child and youth in the town. It can be done. It can be done at an expense far less than that which attends the present partial system, and on principles more harmonious with democracy and justice. We hope to see it adopted in Salem, and its blessings extended to every youth of the State.

Union Schools.

A meeting to consider the propriety of adopting the Union School Law in Salem, will be held at the Town Hall on Saturday evening the 20th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M. All citizens are earnestly invited to attend.

OBITUARY.

DIED at New Lisbon, March 18th, after a short and severe illness of Typhoid Fever, Miss RACHEL MYERS, daughter of Samuel and Paulina Myers, in her 20th year. Thus we are called to mourn the loss of a daughter, sister and friend, for in all these was she found faithful. Her warm attachments and confiding nature, had drawn around her a large circle of friends who will truly feel the loss of one thus loved—but.

The mean of bosoms sighing,
Is borne from anguish deep,
And grief is darkly lying
On eyes now made to weep,
But round the dead are breathing
The voices still and low,
And flowers the brow are wreathing,
Where starry beamings glow.
It is the angels whisper,
That calms the soul to rest,
It is the holy vesper,
Of hearts now truly blest.
Bright dawn the golden morning,
From gloom and sadness free,
To those pure souls adorning
The Heaven of harmony.

Anti-Slavery Workers.

Parker Pillsbury reports to the Liberator, from Cincinnati, "That whoever works for Anti-Slavery in Cincinnati, wants faith enough to remove mountains and ministers," and we should think, deacons too, judging from the following extract:

"I have just been holding meetings in Norfolk, in the county of Lincolnshire. We have a few excellent friends there; made so, some of them, by the malignity and spite which the church and ministers have vented against us. I have seldom seen so much of the venom of the serpent, without his subtlety, as here. A few deacons and leaders of the sacramental table have done their worst. But such a last-year's robin's nest set of them as they are, we seldom meet. Their movements carried me back to 1830 and '31. And when it was found that we should have a meeting in the Town Hall, in spite of every pious effort to prevent it, then some of the elders of the church were deputed to give us an antepost of what they have prepared for us hereafter, by turning brimstone and other theological incense on our stove.

Of course, they had not sense enough to keep their plot among themselves; and so we were on the watch. A single burnt offering was laid upon the altar. Then one of our friends, taking a light in his hand, seated himself by the stove. The courage of these chosen champions and defenders of the Faith gave out in this unexpected movement. Light to them was consuming fire, and they soon after sneaked away to their haunts and homes.

We had good and successful meetings; and there are spirits in Norfolk, that are making instruction on the usurped authority of these churches of Antichrist. Let our friends be true and faithful a little longer, and they shall see of the travail of their souls, and be satisfied. The Humphreys, the Camps, the Swits, and others, are a chosen band, and I trust that you will ever find them ready for the sternest encounters."

Alonso J. Grover is lecturing in Rhode Island, and George W. Putnam and Daniel S. Whitney in Massachusetts, with about the ordinary vicissitudes of Anti-Slavery missionaries. As we like to record what we can, that is good, we give Mr. Putnam's testimony in favor of a Congregational church on the Cape, as follows:

"I went to Centerville on Saturday, but the severe storm prevented a meeting being held which was appointed in the evening. On Sunday afternoon, I went to the hall; but a very small audience had assembled, yet we spent an hour to good advantage. The Committee of the Congregational Church, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Bacon, sent us a kind invitation to occupy their vestry in the evening, and notice of my meeting was given from the pulpit. I addressed a crowded house for something more than two hours in the evening. This liberal treatment, on the part of this church, I chronicle with pleasure, because the mass of Northern churches are closed against us. The land is filled with

Temples whose priesthood pore
Moses and Jesus o'er,
Then bolt the blackman's door,
The poor man's prison.

But this church, two years since, passed a resolution not to commune with the slaveholder, and, by opening the doors on this occasion to me, give some indication of being in *cura soli*. It remains for them yet to sever the chain which binds them to the slave system, by withholding all fellowship with those who do fellowship the man-chief. Let us hope they will do this, and lead the way to freedom in the churches of the land.

Ohio Legislature.

The following are the most important items of business transacted by this body during the past week.

SENATE.—The bill for the erection of two additional Lunatic Asylums, one north and one south of the National Road, passed the Senate this morning. The money appropriated for the erection of the institutions is \$100,000. The bill limits the cost of the construction to \$200,000 for both, and provides that six Commissioners shall be appointed, three to select the site and superintend the erection of each.

The Committee on Fees and Salaries reported a bill this morning, which fixes the compensation of the Supreme Judges at \$25,000, and of the Common Pleas Judges at \$18,000 per annum.

The bill making limited appropriations, was passed. It appropriates for the New State House, \$15,000. For fitting up rooms for the past legislature, \$500; for the Lunatic Asylum, \$5,000; for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, \$1,000; for the Blind Asylum, \$2,000.

The committee on public lands reported that the charges submitted to them respecting the Mammoth Land Office, were not sufficiently specific, and asked to be discharged from the subject till they were made so.

The nomination of W. Kemmon, W. S. Grosbeck, and Daniel O. Morton as codifying commissioners, was confirmed, after a protracted discussion on Mr. Kemmon's case, the objection being that he was too conservative.

HOUSE.—The Auditor of State transmitted the written opinion of the Attorney General upon the law authorizing Free Banking, which was ordered to be printed. We understand that he takes ground against the validity of the law in question. The opinion will soon be published.

The House has taken steps towards merging the Senate and House Tax Bills into one bill.

The bill to establish the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners passed this morning, with the title amended. House also passed the bill allowing judges to arrange docket business in vacation as well as during term.

The House was in committee for some time this morning on the Temperance Bill. Mr. WARD, of Crawford moved an amendment allowing the use of spirituous liquors to those engaged in *trading ships*. Dr. BUSHNELL moved to limit the allowance to one drink of not more than one half pint.

The committee seemed to regard these amendments as an attempt to draw wool over their eyes, and voted them down. The above, and others which were offered, excited some discussion, and no little merriment. Major DAVIDSON was on hand, as usual, to "lamb" the ultra Temperance men on the sheep question.

HOUSE.—Mr. Gest presented a petition for the repeal of the Homestead Exemption Act, and all other laws encouraging race-rioting.

Aggregate of remonstrances against Maine Law for three days past has considerably exceeded the petitions for it.

Mr. Bishop introduced a Bill to provide for the publication of laws in newspapers, and to repeal the existing law on that subject.

[Prescribes that publisher shall make oath to the correctness of his accounts, and limits composition to fifty cents per thousand ems. It provides for publication only in one English county paper, and one German.]

Mr. Lathrop introduced a Bill extending the Act providing for the appointment of Commissioners of Sewers into a general Act.

House went into Committee on general orders, and considered, among other Bills, that of Mr. Dale, for government of cities.

The Committee rose and reported; after which the Bill to repeal the law providing for the construction of a Railroad from Ohio to Kentucky to Broad street, Columbus, was read the third time and passed—yeas, 53; nays, 1.

The bill providing for the incorporation of Universities, &c., passed.

Mr. Hutchins has introduced a Bill to repeal the act of last March, restraining the sale of spirituous liquors.

Capt. Eckert has also introduced his bill to regulate the offices of county Auditors.—We hope it will be conceded that *this* is intended to be a general law!

The salary bill, embracing Members only, is now a law, the House having receded from the only amendment not concurred in by the Senate—to include Lieut. Governor.

Business is progressing quite rapidly, in other branches.

Nathan H. Christ, of Cleveland has been arrested for the murder of Theodore Nye.

The murder was committed in Mobile, from whence Mr. Christ has just returned to his family in Cleveland. Theodore Nye was from Cincinnati.

We learn that Mrs. Dikahuti, the mother-in-law of Schoolfield, the Baltimore kidnaper, has been required to give bonds in the sum of \$2000 for the appearance of Rachel Parker at Court, at her approaching trial.

Receipts for The Bugle for the week ending March 17th

J. Plumbly, Little Hocking,	\$3.50-322
N. Ball, Pottersville,	1.00-384
F. P. Brown, New Lima,	4.25-358
Charlotte Brooks, Lancaster,	1.00-367
B. Boland, "	1.00-300
J. Wallace, "	1.00-373
J. Lowe, "	3.00-416
Z. Eastbrooke, Lodi,	2.00-200
J. Ackerman, Geneva,	2.63-338
George Chapin, Alliance,	3.00-217
H. G. Stephens, Oliver,	2.00-334
R. B. Merritt, Battle Creek,	1.50-331
L. M. Bloomfield, Marlboro',	3.00-332
J. B. Haines, N. Benton,	1.00-385
J. Knox, Pulaski,	3.12-338
L. Thurman, N. Richmond,	1.50-331
T. Gieson, "	60-219
J. Stuffer, Marlboro',	4.00-101
W. Bracken, Andover,	1.00-254
C. Thayer, Columbus,	3.00-559

The Colonization Society will send a ship with emigrants from Baltimore or Norfolk, on the first of May next.

—Hate nothing but what is dishonest; fear nothing but what is ignoble; love nothing but what is just and honorable.

Anti-Slavery Convention in Cincinnati, O.

FRIENDS OF FREEDOM.—We invite you to meet in Convention in Cincinnati, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, April 27th, 28th, and 29th, 1852, commencing at 9 1/2 o'clock, A. M., of the first named day.

We call upon you without distinction of party, to come together in the spirit of fraternal love, to inquire what more can be done for the three millions of slaves in these United States, and to take such advance measures as a pure Christianity, a true patriotism, and an exalted charity require of sound hearted philanthropists.

How many of you will be ready to respond to this call? How many of you will turn aside for a few days from ordinary avocations to give attention to the cries of humanity? How many of you will lay by some of the funds you ordinarily spend beyond your necessities, to save enough to take you to the Convention, or to send a representative from your neighborhood? Come, Friends, prove your faith by your work, and let the poor, crushed slaves have some comfort of hope in hearing of a great and enthusiastic Convention of devoted men and women from all parts of our extensive country, weeping over their wrongs, and pouring out words of fire in advocacy of their rights.

We offer you our hospitalities and shall be happy to entertain our guests in a way to make their visit agreeable to them. Come, and let us lay our gifts upon the altar of an exalted and exalting faith, and renew our Christian vow, that whilst there is a slave to be liberated, there shall not be wanting an Abolitionist to strike the fetters from his limbs.

Yours for the right and the humane, for justice and for love.

Mrs. Sarah H. Enst,	Mrs. Elizabeth Coleman,
" Julia Howard,	" A. Mann,
" Mary M. Gail,	Miss Kemish Emory,
	Committee of Ladies.
Edward Harwood,	John H. Coleman,
John J. Liffie,	Christian Donaham,
Wm. Henry Brigham,	Leri Coffin,

Committee of Gentlemen.
Cincinnati, O., January 5th, 1852.

AGENTS WANTED.

TO SELL NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS.

WE are in want of Agents to canvass this part of the State for our new Books. A small capital of but \$10 or \$15 will be required to commence with, and an active person can earn from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day. Some of our Agents earn much more.

Those desirous of engaging in this profitable business, may obtain our plan of operation, and a list of our Publications, by addressing, post paid, M. P. TUCKER & Co., No. 102, Superior St., Cleveland, O., March 23, 1852.

LUTHER AND HIS ADHERENTS.

The Proprietors of Sartain's Magazine having purchased the large and handsome steel plate, carefully engraved in line and mezzotint, from the celebrated design by George Catermole, representing

THE FIRST REFORMERS.

Presenting their Famous Protest at the Diet of Speers, in 1529.

now offer it in connection with their Magazine on terms unprecedentedly low.

This magnificent composition contains nearly one hundred figures, and includes authentic portraits of the most prominent men connected with that important event.—The work (exclusive of margin) measures 21 inches by 15, and the print has never been retailed at a price less than \$3 per copy. Each impression is accompanied by an instructive pictorial key of reference, describing the scene, the characters, the history which led to the event, and the principles contended for.

In connection with Sartain's Magazine both works will be furnished on the following liberal terms, which are invariably in advance:—

One Copy of the Magazine, and one of the Print, \$3.

Two Copies of the Magazine, and two of the Prints, \$5.

Five Copies of the Magazine, and five of the Print, together with one copy of both works to the getter up of the Club, \$12.

The price of Sartain's Magazine being of itself \$3 per annum, both works jointly may now, by the above offer, be had for what was heretofore the price of each separately.

Preparations are making to publish in the Magazine a series of illustrated articles on AMERICAN HEROES, commencing with a Pictorial Life of General Jackson.

Agents wanted in every town and village in the United States, to get up Clubs upon the above liberal terms. Send on your Subscriptions, and secure \$5 worth of reading and engravings for \$3. Address, JOHN SARTAIN & Co., Philadelphia.

Job Printing Establishment.



BUGLE OFFICE, SALEM, OHIO.

The subscriber is now prepared to execute every variety of PLAIN and Fancy PRINTING, in a style warranted to give satisfaction and at the lowest living prices.

Office Back of Treasor's Book-Store, Salem, O.)

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber has commenced the Boot and Shoe Business, and keeps on hand all kinds of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture.

ALSO, for Sale Sole and Upper Leather, French and Country Calfskins, Binding, Lining and Morocco Skins, &c.

E. ELDRIDGE.

March 20, 1852.

MARLBORO UNION SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will commence its second Term, under the Superintendence of

ALFRED HOLBROOK.

On Monday, March 22d. The success which has attended the past term, together with the high rank which Mr. Holbrook has obtained as an instructor, enables us to say that the facilities which we offer for the advantages of those who may attend, shall not be exceeded by any school either select or public in the State.

Particular attention will be given to those who wish to qualify themselves for teaching, and Mr. Holbrook's intimate acquaintance with the Normal School System, together with the fact of his having been connected with the best Teachers' Institutes of the State, warrants us in assuring them that they will find our school to be up with the times in all that pertains to the completion of their qualifications for that profession.

We are furnished with an excellent set of Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, together with a beautiful Solar Microscope, which is capable of magnifying 300 diameters, all combining to render the acquisition of science easy and delightful.

A Physiological class will be under the instruction of Dr. K. G. Thomas, illustrated by his extensive collection of Manakins, Casts, wet and dry preparations, &c., without extra charge, beyond other higher branches. A Geological Class will also be formed which will be under the instruction of the Principal, illustrated by a well selected and valuable Cabinet of Geological and Mineralogical specimens, likewise without extra charge, beyond other higher branches.

Particulars can be obtained by addressing A. Holbrook,

Together with a large assortment of Fancy
tionary and other articles.
SAMUEL BROOKS
Salem, Oct. 15th, 1861.

we are desirous of
distress upon the
is for radically mo